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Assistant Director for Policy Coordination

28 March 1951

Assistant Director for Special Operations

Hungarian Emigre Activities

1. Attached for your background information and retention is a report on Hungarian emigre activities in Western Europe.

2. In a separate report source has commented on certain of the Hungarian publications listed in attachment as follows:

a. The literary review Abonyi Lohot, now in its third year, was the first non-political emigre paper. Although Lorant CSIKASZ is the non-salaried editor of this review, its girtrual director is the young Catholic priest KREKES-ROSIAN, author of its anti-Marxist articles and distributor of the review. CSIKASZ, a hard-working journalist, is, not, according to source, intelligent or influential.

b. Abarat was established in Brussels toward the end of 1949 but was forced to discontinue publication for eight months, reappearing at the end of 1950. Its editor, Joséff MITHA, has been repeatedly attacked by the left as a former fascist (fact which source cannot verify). Although Abarat has little influence, it does have a certain interest in view of the controversy it arouses.

c. The daily Dunakurir is primarily an independent monitoring service, reproducing foreign broadcasts in Hungarian (including Radio Budapest), press dispatches, and significant developments in emigre circles. It first appeared in October 1949 with Istvan LASZLO as editor. LASZLO, former editor of the Hungarian Telegraph Agency (Agence Telegraphique Hongroise), is an excellent technician with no political affiliation.

d. Emigrans Szabad Szaj, monthly anti-Communist humorous review, is edited by Sándor TARDY-ALON, Peasant Party member. This publication strongly supports the Hungarian National Committee, but occasionally indulges in party politics.

e. Hidvarok, one of the oldest emigre publications, is oriented to the extreme right and is ultra-nationalist and anti-democratic in tone. Its editor, Geza ALPARDI, is a most competent journalist but source comments that the high quality of the journal as a whole is negated by its substantive bias.

f. Hungaria, founded in 1948 by Niklas LIPPOCZY, is supported by Artal RADVANSZKY and is an independent liberal publication attacking equally the right and left. It is currently edited by Zoltan KALCSA.

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g. Hungarian Week, a weekly published in the Hungarian language in London, is rightist and anti-democratic and supports the MEEK (General ZAKO's organization).

h. Angliai Uj Magyarok, edited by Istvan KAROLY, is also oriented toward the MEEK.

i. Juri Szemle is a non-political law review to which the most important of international lawyers contribute.

j. Magyar Szabadseg, Magyarok Tajakoztatoja, is unknown in Paris according to source, but is apparently the organ of General Ferenc FARKAS' Hungarian Liberty Movement.

k. Hungari Sport is a sport digest published by Gabor MAGY and organ of the Federation of Sport in Washington.

l. Nepeztava, organ of the BAV-GZENTIO socialist faction, is published by Karoly BARTFAI. Source states that BARTFAI has lost support of the publication's principals since he favors approaching the MEEK group, and that he is about to retire for that reason.

m. Magyar Magyarok, rightist political review, is edited by Tibor BARATHI. Source states that BARATHI is an extreme germanophile, racist and authoritarian but that other writers for this paper are more moderate.

n. Spanyolorszagi Levelek. Source comments that the Hungarian emigration in Spain is isolated and has no contact with emigres in the democratic countries. This publication is politically oriented toward Franco's theories of government.

o. Szombat is one of a number of small ecclesiastical journals and is edited by Aladar KUVACKA, author in 1949 of a book on the Mindszenty trial. Although non-political in nature, Szombat does comment on political questions as they affect Catholic doctrine.

p. Talpra Magyar, semi-monthly publication of uncertain political views, is edited by Erno KIRALY. This latter, however, has turned over most of his duties to Gern EGESZ and is devoting his time to the formation of his Hungarian liberation movement in opposition to the MEEK. The journal, for unknown reasons, suspended publication from 5 December 1950 to 15 January 1951.

q. Uj Magyar Uj was established in January 1950 by Pal LAZAR's cultural federation. Elemer BAKO, professor of "finno-ugrienne" languages (Finnish, Magyar and Siberian), is editor and, according to source, inclines somewhat toward the racist theories of the Magyar Kossuth (Hungarian Community), although the journal attempts to keep free of factional differences.

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r. UNIO Press Services Weekly Journal of D. & TILLY's UNIO group in Imberek. A moderate rightist publication, UNIO publishes articles on internal conditions in Hungary and occasionally in Czechoslovakia, and wields considerable influence especially through its members who were former parliamentarians.

s. Ut Es Cel, organ of the SZALASI party, lost adherents after the execution of its leader, but has continued with the same fanaticism and anti-democratic sentiments.

t. Latohatar is the new organ of the youth section of the Peasant Party. Lure NOVAK is the spiritual head of this publication which contains serious articles on Hungarian agricultural problems, both past and future. One of the editors is Sander BOFROS, who arrived in Paris in December 1950 from Switzerland.

u. Elet is a new Catholic publication which first appeared in November 1950. Karol ANTHAS, demo-Christian, is editor, and Livia PERLAKI is Paris correspondent.

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Attachment

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